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Thursday, June 25, 1908.

Lest we forget-Boost! For second, "Yah! Yah! Yonson!"

How would you like to be a Democrat

Pardon us, if you please; but kindly

walk to the right. "Hurrah for Bill!! " is a dead sure sign that you are for one party or the

Although Mr. Taft was the favorite of the convention, Mr. Roosevelt was of

good cheer. But if we do have prohibition in Utah, what shall we do with all the snakes the pioneers failed to kill?

Anyway, in making their fight against tyranny, the Mormon people have nothing to lose but their shackles.

Between present paved streets and promised salvation there is a mighty

difference, even at the same price. Brigham City people are complaining about their postmaster. Why don't they have him up before the Mormon high

council? During the Chicago convention there were thirty persons prostrated. Did Senator Knox have so many delegates

as that? Any hoodlum who would spoil hundreds of dollars' worth of clothing upon the persons of inoffensive females would

grin at his mother's funeral. On the other hand, if Mr. John Hays Hammond is still desirous of being shown, he undoubtedly can find plenty of other persons with gold bricks.

When the Taft band wagon takes on everything from a patriotic Secretary of War to a bunch of defiant law breakers, it is indeed a carryall.

From Oyster Bay comes the news that the President is doing about as well as could be expected, and is still able to sit up and take his ham and eggs.

And if the paper trust shall continue to have its way, how long will it be before nothing under a hundred-dollar bill can be printed upon its product?

"Of course the directoire gown might be attacked by injunction." -- Cleveland Plain Dealer. Injunction be hanged! What's the matter with Anthony Com-

Joseph F. Smith swears that since the manifesto he has not performed a plural marriage ceremony on the face of the Well, on the face of the water, then?

Whatever may be the outcome of the prohibition movement here, Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, with the "Holiness to the Lord" trademark, will continue to sell its speak-easy booze.

Pretty soon the hierarchs will have things so arranged that the political war cry will jangle along in the indefinite form of Reed Smootler and John C. Cutloot, and the devil and Joseph F.

"The Tribune paragrapher might ask Joseph F. Smith's son-in-law to explain that body. In fact, this kind of Presirespected gentleman. For the reception against Congress, coming into antagoncash, or a good licking?

It is said that one officer gently took

as well as could be, except that the with the other rubbish.

#### THE PRIMARIES TONIGHT.

The American primaries for the election of delegates to the American Judicial District convention of Saturday next, will be held at 8 o'clock fonight. at the places designated on the 4th page in this paper.

We print on page 4 of this issue the plat of the city, divided into election districts, as newly made. There is a radical change from last year. But every voter can easily see from the plat which district he or she is in, and below the plat is the complete schedule of the places where the district primaries are

All who possibly can, should attend these primaries; for the nominations to be made, of four judges and a district attorney, are of the highest importance to every citizen, and to the progress of the American cause.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DEAD.

The news of the death of ex-President Cleveland (Stephen Grover Cleveland) is not a surprise to the public. Mr. Cleveland has been out of health for a good while, much of the time seriously ill, and not infrequently reported almost at death's door. His passing away removes the only living ex-President.

Mr. Cleveland was born March 18. 1837, at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey. The family removed to Western New York four years later, and at the age of eighteen Mr. Cleveland became clerk in a law office in Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was assistant District Attorney of Eric county from 1863 to 1866, and sheriff of the same county from 1870 to 1873. Afterwards he engaged in the practice of law, and in 1881 was elected Mayor of Buffalo, In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York by a tremendous majority, owing to the bitter factional fight that existed among the different followings of the New York Republicans. In 1884 he was chosen President of the United States over Blaine, by the aid of the tainted and always suspected New York vote. In 1888 he was defeated for the presidency by Mr. Harrison, but four years later he defeated Mr. Harrison, and then ensued his spectacular fight to compel Congress to repeal the silver purchase law, in which he was came on, partly because of that repeal and partly because of the disturbance in business threatened in his campaign against protection, is well remembered by the public. The money trouble about the worst panie ever known in Morris. American history. Mr. Cleveland had the tariff system of the country, in op- tice." turing establishments in this country. The "endless chain," so called, which was put in operation under his administration, whereby the treasury was kept

the transaction. overlooked those charges, and also Mr. 'face the music,'' and to stand for what he did, his great regret being that he was not able to do more of the things that he wanted done, especially in the remodeling of the tariff. He refused to sign the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, holding it to be a shameful betrayal of principle; and it became law by operation of the time limit.

public alarm, and his administration was

the treasury caused the issue of bonds,

and in the marketing of those bonds Mr.

Cleveland was extremely maladroit and

There are two kinds of Presidents, the two having marked differences, characteristics, and modes of operation. One kind is the President who has served in Congress a sufficient length of time to become imbued with the Congressional atmosphere, and to be impressed with the importance of the law-making department of the Government. Such a President as that has a very high respect for Congress, and is not likely to come into conflict with it in any marked degree. In later years a conspicuous example of the "Congressional" Presideut, so called, was President McKinley, who, while preserving intact all the great powers of the President's office, deferred largely to Congressmen, and never came into conflict with Congress as a body, or with either House. The other sort of President is the man of strong individuality and intense feeling, that account. Joseph M. Tanner has who has never served in Congress, and repeatedly broken the law of the land has no marked disposition to defer to and the expressed order of the Mormon 'the laying on of hands,' ' suggests a dent is apt to be rather aggressive of what? The gift of the holy ghost, ism with one or both Houses, and to ex- gamist, is retained within the lov alt the Presidential office as of supreme importance. President Cleveland was poses in the warmth of the prophetic one of the latter class of Presidents, and

and left him in the gutter. Which was served in Congress, and both have been much more disposed to push the execustreet sweeper didn't get him along tive prerogatives to the extreme than to defer in any marked degree to the legislative department. President Cleveland defied the Senate absolutely, and cocreed both hodies had his way for the most other ways, has had some of the same antagonism, and has also exalted the President's office to the discomfiture of Congress. There had been no President since Andrew Jackson's time, until the coming of Cleveland, who so impressed his personality upon the Government, and his exaltation of the executive office as above that of Congress. President Cleveland, however, showed due and deep respect for the courts at all times, whereas President Roosevelt exalts the Presidential office above both the legislative department of the Government and the judicial. So that while Mr. Cleveland was an energetic, self-willed executive, he did not consider that the Presidential office was at the most more than two-thirds of the Government, consider that it is all there is to it; neither Congress nor the judiciary is

> President Cleveland's attitude toward Utah was one of friendliness regulated by his regard for law. He called upon Congress to forbid the immigration of Mormons, because of their polygamous practices; he issued a general pardon to that class of offenders in this (then) Territory, on the pledge of the leaders of the church that they would henceforth obey the law, and on condition of their doing so; and he signed the proclamation admitting Utah as a State. happy in the (afterwards found vain) hope that all the troubles had been settled and that the pledges would be kept.

exempt from his encroachments.

The verdict of history upon President leveland will undoubtedly be higher than his own generation fixes his merit. We believe that the things that were urged against him in his time, and that are urged against him now, will drop out of the consideration largely as the years go by, and his personality will stand out clear and distinct as one of the strong Presidents of the United States. And for this verdict the historiau will not lack ample material.

### NO INJUSTICE TO VAIL.

Our misguided contemporary, the Salt Lake Herald, which has been an opponent of Chief Vail, now, merely for the purpose of asserting a weak and spiteful resentment and in order to keep up the record of getting, on the wrong side of every question, comes to Vail's defense upon the quessuccessful. The disastrous panic which tion of his removal by the Mayor and the Conneil. It has been opposed to Vail right along, and has wanted Mr. Bywater to succed him-the Bywater who was put into the department for political reasons and as a portion of and the tariff threat combined created the partisan spoils demanded by Mayor

The Herald, appearing as chief been especially active and vigorous in mourner for Mr. Vail, is a sight for the demanding the repeal of the customs gods. It extols him highly, and claims duties and the thorough working over of that his removal was "a gross injus-It says that "be was entitled position to the protective system; this to a hearing," and that there should unsettled all forms of business and be some better reason for his removal closed an immense number of manufacthan "the good of the service." It does not consider that "the good of the service" is any reason for Mr. Vail's removal, though the public would naturally consider it ample. At constantly drained of gold by means of the same time it printed a story about the presentation of greenbacks, led to Mr. Vail's grafting just a few days the demand on the part of the timid ago which, it can hardly deny, would, financiers for the retirement altogether | if true, be ample reason for Vail's reof the greenbacks. That added to the moval. Now the Herald protests that Mr.

Vail was "entitled to a hearing." a stormy one. The drains of gold from Well, the reply to that is easy. He had his hearing. The Council made a full investigation of the case, becomfell under suspicion, from which he was | ing satisfied of Mr. Vail's wrongdoing, never relieved, of making money out of and of course it could not stand for that sort of work. And so far as the We believe, however, that the people public is concerned, the allegations in the Eastern part of the United States, against Mr. Vail have been made, especially, have for a good many years proven distinctly and in detail. Everybody knows what those charges are, Cleveland's bad war record, because of the Herald itself printed them, al other qualities which he possessed in so | though we doubt whether they ought to marked a degree. He was a man of have been printed. That they were great self-reliance, of boldness, and of true the Council became convinced. determination. He was always ready to And surely after the investigation made by the Council and its conclusion that those charges were true, what sense is there in any pretense that Vail was removed without investigation: and that "the good of the service" was not a sufficient reason for his re moval? The Herald is making a spectacular idiot of itself in this matter, as it always does when any question of public concern comes to the fore, where it seents polities or thinks it can turn a partisan trick.

### THE SMITH IDEA, A CONTRAST.

nant is my brother and my friend, and has my sympathy and love, and I will sustain him. But the man who raises his heel and his voice against the servants of God and the authority of the priesthood on the earth, is not my friend, and he has not my sympathy nor my love.

—Joseph F. Smith in the Salt Lake tabernacle, October 5, 1896.

In this respect the bogus prophet has been true to his word. J. F. Gibbs Esq., criticised him for baving broken the laws of the land and the rule of his own church, producing Smith's own testimony in justification of his criticism. J. F. Gibbs, Esq., was excommunicated from the Mormon church on church, in that he has taken new polygamous wives since the manifesto. Joseph M. Tanner, the strenuous polying embrace of his Smith pal. He resympathy. He basks in the sunshine

sustained of the seer, and lives upon the moneys squeezed out of honest monegamous Mormons for the support of

such lecherous beasts as he. Mr. Gibbs dared to raise his heel and his voice against frauds who claim the House; and in his controversics with to hold the authority of the priesthood on earth. Tanner obediently obeyed part. President Roosevelt, in the mat- the beliests of these usurping tyrants, ter of the appointment of Crumm and in and took unto himself new wives. How different the treatment of the two men has been we have pointed out. It is, therefore, very easy to see what Jo seph F. Smith means by a man who will abide in the covenant. He is to be a sycophantic knave; he is to break the law of man; he is to defy the law of God; he is to spit in the face of Christian sentiment; he is to father bastards; he is to laugh in the faces of your wives and daughters while he plots in secret for their ruin. That is, according to the Smith idea, the man who will abide in the covenant, and the man whom he will support.

Our principal regret is that, in this article, we have been obliged to mention the name of J. F. Gibbs, an honest gentleman and upright citizen, in con-President Roosevelt, however, seems to nection with Smith and Tanner, two of the slimiest criminals in the whole

### NOT INDEPENDENT COURTS.

We notice a deep and bitter wail from the Smoot "Mouth" because The Tribune calls attention to the notorious fact of the paralysis of the law and of the courts here by reason of the influence of the law-defying polygamists. The "Mouth" thinks that that was a base slander, and claims that the integrity of the courts has not been undermined by any influence whatever. In support of its proposition it cites the Smith case, where Smith was prosecuted, the judge imposed sentence, and the fine was collected. And yet that very case is one of the most conspicuous instances of the paralyzing of the proper, honest, and just procedure of the courts on an independent basis. Smith was negotiated with through his attorney, after the complaint had been filed against him. It was found by the court officials that he was willing to plead guilty to the offense of unlawful cohabitation, but not to the charge of adultery, as carried in the complaint made by the person who swore to the charge against Smith. Accordingly, the court officials accepted Smith's terms. diminished the charge, not only without the consent of the complainant, but in spite of his protests, and accepted Smith's offer to plead guilty to the lesser offense and pay the fine which the law specifies for the offense as submitted at his demand. So far, therefore, from the Smith

case, being an instance of the integrity, honesty, and independence of the courts, it proves precisely the contrary. Smith was willing to plead guilty to the lesser offense and pay a sum of money as a fine which was insignificant as compared with his tremendous re sources as head of the church. He would not consent to be tried for the greater offense, and so the court officials acceded to his demand to have the charge mitigated and reduced in degree. It was in effect Smith trying his own case, fixing the offense for which he would consent to be tried, and the penalty which he would consent to pay It was altogether one of the most spec tacular exhibits ever seen in any court in the world, of the accused taking charge of the procedure, of the process, of the judgment, and of the payment, thus not only dictating, all around, but practically deciding his own case. For very shame it seems as though those who contend that the judicial procedure of the courts here is free, independent, and honest, should certainly steer clear of the Smith case. in place of having the unutterable stupidity to bring it forth as a proof of the very thing which it absolutely dis-

The plain truth is that the judges, the district attorneys, and the county attorneys in every judicial district in Utah, simply dare not take up cases against polygamists who are living in the polygamous relation, knewn to the law as unlawful cohabitation. Those polygamists are known all over the State. They are living in open disregard of the law. The courts and the officials of the courts absolutely ignore their offenses. Why? The auswer is perfectly easy and plain. No county attorney, no district attorney, who makes himself busy in taking hold of such cases and prosecuting them, need ever hope for any public office again in Utah after his term expires. In like manner no judge who might make himself, by the vigor and carnestness of his rulings and judgments, offensive or obnoxious to the law-defying polygamists, could ever occupy the bench again after the expiration of his term, nor could he ever be elected to any public office whatever. The sole and saving exceptions to all

these propositions are in the regions where the American party has or is about to have control. The American party stands for the equal enforcement of the law upon all citizens. It does not believe that Plant and Cameron should be in the penitentiary for polygamy and that the Tanners, Taylor, Cowley, and others equally guilty of precisely the same offense, should be running at large and pose as among our most pious, respected, and prominent the idea that under the law and under our American institutions there is or by right can be, any special class of persons who are entitled, by reason continuous and, we may say, profesthe triumph of the principle of equal

courts can retrieve the respect, consideration, and high standing that they ought to have in the eyes of the whole functions in the way that will commend the judicial department of our civil affairs to the confidence and support of the people. A partial or ingreat missions of the American party is high tone, its independence, its freedom from intimidation, and its emancipation from the overshadowing dominance of the lawless, traitorens, polygamous despots.

#### LIFE INSURANCE IN UTAH.

We find in the Insurance Press, New York, in its issue of June 3rd, a statement of life insurance distributions in 1907. It shows that claims and bene fits amounting to \$474,115,592 were distributed in the United States and Canada. Insurance claims paid in the United States, United States Posses sions, and Canada, amounted to \$351. 115,592. Payments for dividends, surrendered values, foreign policyholders, and annuitants (estimated), \$123,000,-000, which makes the total as above stated

In the tabulated payments by leading cities, Salt Lake City is said to have received \$378,004. In the payments for the whole State, detailed by localities and personal payments of as

ing is the statement given: Bingham Bingham Canyon Brigham City Descret Logan Manti Morgan Osden	0110
Bingham Canyon Brigliam City Descret Logan Manti Morgan	
Brigham City Descret Logan Manti Morgan Ogden	3,6
Logan	3,5
Manti Morgan Ogden	1.
Manti Morgan Ogden	2.7
Ogden	2.3
Ogden	2.
	34.
Park City	0,1
Plymouth	1,
Salt Lake City	7
Springville	9.
t pron	2.
Industrial	11
Unclassified	105.
	-
Total\$	
The following payments of \$10.6 more were reported to the Insi	900

Salt Lake City: Arthur Brown, \$10,-000. Alfred E. Driggs, \$10,000. Alexander C. Maclean, \$10,158.

not a very good one in the insurance business any more than in any other, business in the later months of 1907 being considerably restricted by reason of the currency pinch in New York. While the amounts paid in the several States are given in detail according to the form as quoted, in no instance is there a statement of the amounts paid from the different States, for their insurance.

We notice that the Press combats Governor Hughes of New York in his idea of the life insurance business. But it is to be remembered that Governor Hughes was the Hercules that cleaned the Augean stables of the insurance companies of their accumulated foulness. The insurance companies should thank Governor Hughes for this rather than blame him, because there is no question but the insurance companies of the United States stand on a better basis before the public than they did before that cleansing. It is quite true that the sensational disclosures cut off a very great amount of new insurance business for the time, but there is no question but that the economies that were enforced, and the reforms inaugurated, will vastly more than repay, both to the insurance companies and the public, the temporary loss and in convenience resulting from that investigation.

### AN ELDER CONFESSES.

Elder Spencer, who had spent the past two years in England, gave the people some idea of the opposition that the elders have to encounter in the field. He had time and time again been called a liar for proclaiming that which he knew to be facts unto the people. His mission has worked a great change in the life of the young man. Previous to going from home he was hardly able to stand up and say a half dozen words. Now he can preach a most excellent sermon.—Report of the Morgan Stake conference, printed in the Coalville Times.

We have no doubt that any Englishman who called Elder Spencer a liar could "make good"; he could easily go to history and the authoritative works of the Mormon church and prove

In these days, the principal task of the Mormon missionary is to tell lies. And, as the Coalville Times suggests, Elder Spencer, before going upon the present orthodox mission, was scarcely able to stand up and tell a half-dozen of them; but now he can spin them off in bunches. It is merely a case of dollars to doughnuts that Elder Spencer attempted to deceive the Johany Bulls with the false statement that there is no new polygamy in his church. The first presidency of that organization have pronounced him to be a liar over their official signatures. It goes without thinking that Elder

Spencer sought to hoodwink the Britishers with the tinkling assertion that the practice of polygamy is not essential to the highest exaltation of the Mormon. The Dectrine and Covenants. section one hundred thirty two, brands Elder Spencer as a liar before his own Maker. We would not be a bit surprised to learn that Elder Spencer attempted to dupe his English cousins with the announcement that polygamy was never a vital principle of Mormon ism. Joseph F. Smith, president of the church, and Charles W. Penrose, aposcitizens. The American party believes the of the church and president of the in equal justice to all, and denounces mission in which Elder Spencer labored, have officially pronounced Elder Spencer to be a linr.

It is safe to assume that Elder Spencer told his honest English listeners of their professions of any kind, to be that the chiefs of his church do not pretend to interfere with a man's daily sional law-breakers. And it is only in actions in business and politics. His own prophet, seer, and revelator, Jorights and equal standing for every seph F. Smith, throws it into the teeth the steam out of an enthusiastic vandal, so also is President Roosevelt. Neither of the revelator's love. He is fondly citizen before the law, as demanded of Elder Spencer that he lies in the

by the American party, that the Utah | presence of God-that is, if Elder Spen | and a gentleman in every sense of the cer has intelligence enough to know what he is talking about.

community in order to perform their only to the Mormon Melchisedek of the political affairs of the States. priesthood, there is no question but Elder Spencer cunningly forgave his activities of the church with those of "enemies," while yet he swore to state, let us again go to the testimony them that every cent of money paid in of Reed Smoottimidated judiciary is, an abomination to the prophet of Mormondom was among a free people. And one of the honestly administered. The pretended seer procured the O. K. of pals of his to restore to the judiciary of Utah its naming to appease the Mormon people because of his refusal to make an accounting to them, and to hide from them the thieveries he has committed. On that score the last April conference of the whole Mormon church proclaimed Elder Spencer to be a liar, Then why, oh why, should not a blunt and honest Englishman call Elder Spencer a liar-and many of them?

#### JUDGE ANDERSON.

The Tribune is genuinely sorry that

Judge Thomas J. Anderson, who served

a term on the district bench in Utah,

has so far lost his health that he is com-

pelled to go to the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, California, Judge Anderson came to Utah as an appointee of President Cleveland to the Judgeship of the Beaver district of the then Terri tory. He had been a legal adviser in the Department of the Interior for some time, and came to Utah fresh from that office. The Judge served acceptably on the bench in Utah. The greater portion of his judicial activity, however, was, by assignment, in the Salt Lake district. While so serving he rendered the famous decision in the Utah naturalization case of Moore and others, holding that foreign-born Mormons who had gone through the ceremonies of the temple. and taken the oaths there prescribed. were not eligible to become citizens of the United States, these oaths being treasonable, and disqualifying those who took them from genuine citizenship. It was a decision that made a sensation not only in Utah, but throughout the country. It was a very strong opinion, amply sustained by the evidence and the law.

Judge Anderson has been failing in health for a good many years, but was The Press shows that the year was a man of powerful physique, and he resisted the encroachments of disease very strenuously, holding up beyond expectation. We trust that his days at the Home may be placid, hospitable, and agreeable, and that the end may be long deferred.

### LIE CITED TO PROVE LIE.

It is the hypocrite rampant, when the Deseret News approvingly quotes these following words from the "Address to the World," adopted at the Mormon conference, April 5, 1907:

Mormon conference, April 5, 1907:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints holds to the doctrine of the separation of church and state, the non-interference of church authority in political matters; and the absolute freedom and independence of the individual in the performance of his political duties. If, at any time, there has been conduct at variance with this doctrine. It has been in violation of the well-settled principles and policy of the church.

Now look the actual facts in the face. Now look the actual facts in the face

and see how they agree with that deceptive pronouncement. Not even the Descret News, trained as it is in hypoerisy, will be able to find words in which it may deny this testimony:

The Chairman.—Senator, pardon me. You said consent was given. I did not understand you to say by whom. Senator Smoot.—I asked the president of the church and his counselors at the time.

Joseph F. Smith, polygamous law

breaker, is the president of the Mormon church. Anthon H. Lund and John R. Winder, high priest elders, are counselors to this self-confessed criminal, and are the mere creatures of his vicious desires. Reed Smoot was compelled to ask of these men permis sion to perform his political duties. Otherwise he would have been defeat ed and humiliated, as was the Honorable Moses Thatcher (a capable man

word, where Smoot was and is a ninny). Is this not interference in poli-In the pharistical ciliness known ties? Is it not, in fact, domination And as to the matter of joining the

of Keed Smoot:

Mr. Worthington.—You have attended.
I presume, meetings of the spostles since
you became an apostle?
Senator Smoot.—Oh, many times,
Mr. Worthington.—And even since you
have been a Senator, when you were not
here?

Senator Smoot.—When I am home, if am in Salt Lake, I attend these meet-

The Descret News is in the position of citing its own lies to prove its oth-

Governor Cutler thinks that he has been magnificently bonored by the people of this State; but concludes that a little bit added to what he's already had will make just a little bit more. Isn't he the prim little cuss?

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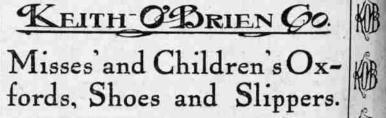
wheat in making flour will result in dry, harsh bread. In making

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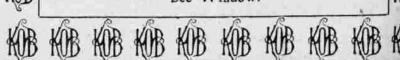
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